

ABOUT INDIA



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THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
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OLD SECRETARIAT DELHI

PRICE R 1 8

CONTENTS

ABOUT  INDIA

HISTORICAL

A nd
P pul t n

INDIA comprises the region which lies between the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean excluding Burma East Bengal (now Eastern Pakistan) and Western Pakistan Until recently all these were parts of India

The Indian Union covers an area of 1 220 099 square miles and spreads over one fifteenth of the earth s circumference Her size is two thirds that of Europe excluding Russia or thirteen times that of Great Britain From the sub tropics in the south she stretches 2 000 miles to the cold heart of Asia in the north Within her 3 000 mile land frontier and an equally long coast line are to be found types of climate and vegeta tion as varied as those of Europe



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India has some of the loftiest peaks the greatest plains the longest rivers and the driest as well as the wettest regions in the world

In population she is second only to China Her 340 millions represent one seventh of the human race Successive waves of people have poured into the land and left their impress upon it

P h t
C v l t n

Linguistically and ethnographically the population of India has been classified into aborigines Dravidians and Aryans The title Dravidian which properly denotes a group of languages is loosely applied to an immigrant race which appears to have reached India from the West The other main elements which go to make up the Indian people are the Aryans the Scythians and the Huns The Aryans are believed to have migrated from the north west

The Indian civilization is probably older than the Egyptian the Syrian and the Chinese The excavations at Mohenjo daro and Harappa in the Indus valley have brought to light a highly advanced urban civilization dating back to the 4th millennium B C The ruins and relics found there are remarkable specimens of arts and crafts architecture and civic administration of a very high order How and when exactly the Indus valley civilization came to an end is still a mystery It has been suggested that the floods of the Indus were responsible for its gradual disappearance

After the Indus valley people the Aryans came and there followed a steady expansion of their civilization from the north west to the east and the south of India The fruits of their spiritual effort are embodied in the *Vedas* the *Brahmanas* the *Upanishads* and *Aranyakas* the six systems of Indian philosophy the *Smritis* that is the Codes of Law the epics of the *Ramayana* and the *Maha bharata* the latter including the essence of spiritual knowledge and teaching the *Bhagavat Gita* In the sphere of metaphysics the subtlety of speculation and the profundity of thought attained heights which remain unsurpassed In mathematics the Aryans



invented the decimal system of notation and the rule of three Their most notable contribution in this field however was the concept of zero and the value of infinity In medicine they made an extensive study of herbs and minerals and have left one of the most advanced systems of surgery and medicine to which the system developed by Hippocrates the father of Greek medicine was greatly in debted In the realm of the arts and sciences the contribution of the Aryans was equally valuable and lasting The lines addressed to Usha i e Dawn personified as a lovely blushing maiden have been regard ed by many eminent scholars as un equalled in the world s literature for the beauty of diction and sublimity of content

The Aryans were a pastoral people They tended cattle and cultivated land and lived in well planned vil lages Life in the village was organized on a functional basis The Aryans called it *Varnashram Dharma* which they steadily evolved and perfected The Aryan civilization passed through several stages which were characterized by speculation on the ultimate reality of the Universe Later however it degenerated into excessive ritualism which robbed Aryan life of its for mer simplicity and nobility The scriptures became a closely guarded secret of the priesthood and the common man was denied even the right to read them

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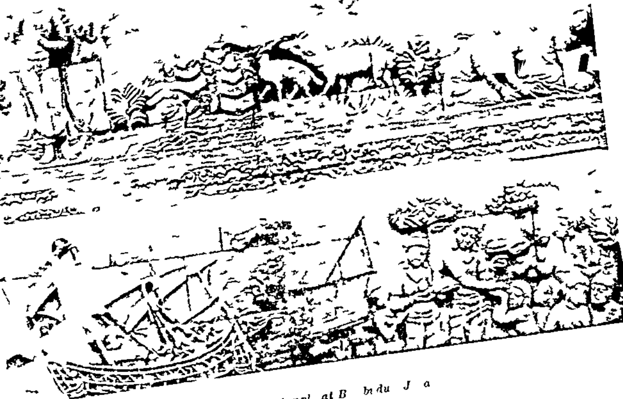
This led to the rise of two great reformers Vardhaman Mahavira and the Buddha Shakyamuni Their movement represented a revolt against the formalized religion of the time The Buddha preached the ancient religion of the Aryans in its purest form The central note of Buddha s preaching was that religion stood primarily for good action He emphasized the ethical aspect of religion theology and metaphysics were of secondary consideration with him His greatest follower Emperor Asoka propagated his Law of Piety throughout India Ceylon Burma Siam China and Central and West ern Asia The teachings of Lord Mahavira laid special emphasis on the principle of Ahimsa or non violence His message however was confined to the land of its birth

Mention should be made here of a fascinating episode in Indian history. It related to the spread of Indian influence to South East Asia and the Far East. Early in the Christian era merchants and adventurers left India to set up colonies in Java Sumatra Bali Indo China Siam and Malaya. They were followed by princes missionaries architects and artists and the Indian colonies grew into kingdoms. The inhabitants of these lands adopted the Indian way of life Indian philosophy and religion and Indian art and architecture began to flourish in distant places. From the first to the middle of the fifteenth century almost the whole of South East Asia was under Indian influence and people in most of these lands still retain the impress of Indian culture.

Impact of Islam

In the 7th century A D a new influence reached India through Islam which was first brought to India by the Arab traders who established themselves along the coast. From 712 A D when Mohammad Bin Kassim gained a foothold in Sind for the Caliph [illegible] ruled from Baghdad successive waves of Muslim invaders came at fairly long intervals. After the Arabs came the Turks and then the Afghans and last of all the Moghuls who like some of their predecessors ultimately made India their home. They ruled the country from Delhi and a few among the Muslim rulers like the Hindus before them succeeded in bringing a large part of India under their rule. They brought with them a different way of life and thought and the influence of Islam on India was deep and profound. Politically years of efficient centralized rule were followed by conflicts and wars between the ambitious princes when the power of Delhi grew weak. It is to be noted that these wars were dynastic and not religious the conflicts between Muslim princes outnumbered those against the Hindu princes.

The advent of Islam did not lead to a break in the continuity of Indian life. The degree of synthesis achieved was indeed more surprising than the fact that the synthesis was not perfect. Very significantly it has been reflected in the renascent vitality of the art and architecture of that period. It has



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also been reflected in the reformation and religious movements which characterize the history of mediæval India Ramananda and Kabır Nanak and Chaitanya typify in their philosophy and their religious movements the fusion of the two cultures on the spiritual plane This fusion entered into the life of the common people and this is unmistakable in the evolution of customs and conduct fashions and festivals in the very preparation of food and social and household affairs In *Our Heritage* Mr Humayun Kabır says In a word the mentality of the Muslim and the Hindu was so fused in the various manifestations of Indian genius that anybody who prides today in the unadulterated purity of his Hindu culture or his Muslim heritage shows a lamentable lack of historical knowledge and insight Even as early as the time of Babar the process of assimilation had gone so far that he could characterize it as a unique mode of life—a mode to which he



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gave the name of the Hindustani way

U d
P t h R I

In the 1"th century India received the impact of the West The British East India Company the French the Portuguese and other European mercantile companies had esta blished trading stations or factories on the Indian coast Commercial rivalry led to political rivalry among these foreign adven turers at a time when Mo hul power was at a low ebb and the Maharattas and the Sikhs were making a bid for political supremacy The British came here to trade and taking advantage of internal disorder stumbled into a kingdom Ousting other European rivals they gradu ally established their rule in India

At first political power was in the hands of the British East India Company After the Sepoy War of Independence of 1857 the administration of the country was taken over directly by the British Parliament The British sought to unify the country While the spread of wc tern education facilitated administration and led to a consolidation of their power it also produced results which were viewed with disfavour The impact of the liberal ideas of the West of the best that was in the culture of England—its language and literature and its political liberalism—resulted in an all round awakening in the country Some of the finest products of the renaissance were Raja Ram Mohan Ray Dayanand Saraswati Ramakrishna Paramahansa Swami Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore Religious and cultural awakening led also to the growth of



political consciousness Presently politics assumed overwhelming im portance and India began to dream of political independence

T w d
F d m

The first significant political event in this context was the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885 The British Government were at first friendly to it because they thought they could control the in telligentsia of the country through this organization But gradually political ideas grew and the sense of self respect in the In dian led him into conflict with imperial Britain Within a few years it became clear to the British Government that the Congress re presented seditious opposition and they not only tried to repress the Congress movement but also sought to provide a counterpoise to it by bolstering up the minorities Indians on their part were convinced that mere petition for reform would be of no avail Political agitation thus went on side by side with violent re volutionary activities At the end of World War I however Mahatma Gandhi came prominently on the political scene of India and won mass sanction for non violent political struggle He gave new life and a new philosophy to the strug gle and led the masses of India to the cherished goal of independence

To Mahatma Gandhi and to the Indian nationalists it was a great blow that Independence (August 15 1947) should involve the partition of the country

After the achievement of freedom one of the major tasks that India set herself was the consolida tion of the State The map of the country looked like a jigsaw puzzle and perhaps the greatest achievement of her leaders during the first year of independence was to transform it into an integrated whole The so called native states comprising what was once called Princely India have now become organic parts of the Indian Union

India still remains a poor country Her leaders have always recognized the fact that political freedom would be meaningless without economic democracy With a view to securing political and economic democracy for the Indian people the lead ers have fashioned a consti tution for India which was

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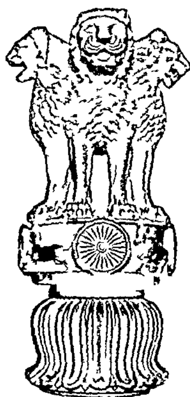
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inaugurated on January 26 1950 India has already been declared a secular democratic State It guarantees social political and economic justice equality of opportunity and status freedom of thought and expression to all citizens irrespective of caste creed or sex

The establishment of a democratic republic is the logical extension of the system of self government which has existed in the Indian villages from time immemorial The institution known as *panchayat* has survived all vicissitudes The new constitution envisages the restoration of *panchayats* to those parts of the country where they have ceased to exist The Uttar Pradesh has given a lead in this matter by passing The U P Panchayat Raj Act under which the first election to *gaon panchayats* (village councils) and *gaon adalat* (rural courts) took place in February 1949



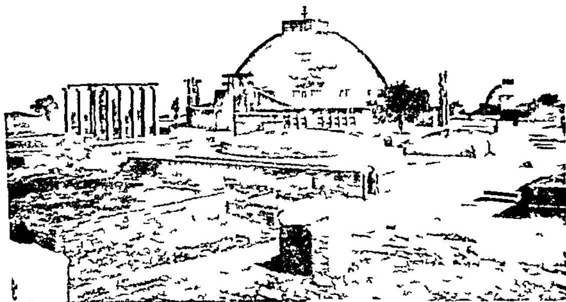


C U L T U R A L

A hit tu nd Sculpt

THE excavations at Mohenjo daro and Harappa have revealed that the Indians had a highly advanced knowledge of architecture and town planning as early as 3 000 B C

Early Indian architecture was of two varieties The best examples of the first type are found at Karle Ajanta and Bagh Here the shrine is hewn out of the solid rock In the second type the exterior rock is cut

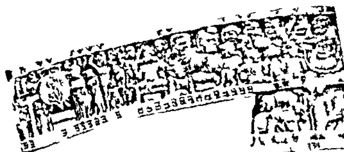


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away so as to leave an entire temple of solid rock The Kailas temple at Ellora the Masrur temple in Kangra the Vaishnava temple at Damnar the Seven Pagodas at Mahabali puram are notable examples of this style

Architectural and sculptural monuments in stone appeared for the first time during Asoka s reign in the third century B C The six Asokan edict pillars the best known of which are those bearing the Sarnath Lion Capital near Banaras and the Rampurva Bull Capital re present the court art while the statues of Yakshas and Yakshis (dryads) and the reliefs of the early *Vihara* (monastery) represent the popular art The edict pillars are round polished monolithic shafts 40 to 50 feet high and are found over a large area

The monasteries at Udayagiri and Khandagiri in Orissa were contem poraneous with Bharhut The stupa at Sanchi is among the best pre served Buddhist monuments On its torans (gateways) Jataka tales and scenes from the Buddha s previous incarnations are executed with a delicacy suggestive of ivory carvings





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The Buddha himself does not appear in any of these illustrations he is represented by symbols The Sanchi reliefs are naturalistic in treatment and Buddhistic only in theme Full of zest for life the dryads look out wards rather than within

With the Mathura School (200 B C to 600 A D) however the stone images of the Buddha replace the symbols The prolific Mathura school evolved various styles to which most of the later developments can be traced The Buddhist monuments of this period were magnificent

G B ddh t Sculptu

In the Graeco Buddhist sculpture of the Gandhara school the product of the mingling of Indian and Graeco Roman art in the service of the Buddhist faith the subjects were drawn mostly from the Buddha legend The school attained the height of its glory under the Kushan emperors during 100 to 200 A D Its influence extended to Central Asia

The Buddha image of the Gupta period was derived directly from the Mathura school The Golden Age of Indian Painting and Sculpture was reached under the patronage of the great Guptas (7th and 8th centuries A D) Though Gupta sculpture derived its motifs mostly from the Hindu pantheon Buddhist themes also received considerable attention

L t A dh S h l

The reliefs at Amaravati repre sent the sculpture of the Later Andhra School at the close of the second century A D The Amara vati stupa was once surrounded





by a very large and richly decorated stone railing The sculpture at Amaravati according to Ananda Coomaraswamy is the most intimate and enchanting of any in India sculpture became art for the first time in the same way as the epic became lyric

When the Pallavas moved southward from the Kistna Godavari delta in 600 A D they carried with them the rich artistic tradition of the eastern Andhras The Pallava king Mahendra Varman I (600 625 A D) built the earliest temples in stone in the South The famous Seven Pagodas at Mahabalipuram of which mention has already been made are monolithic temples built in the first half of the seventh century

The Brahmanical caves at Badami and Aihole contain large and elaborate reliefs illustrating Puranic mythology and legend They belong to the early Chalukya period (550 560 A D) The Rashtrakutas who succeeded the Chalukyas in the Western Deccan built their most important monuments at Ellora and Elephanta (753 A D) At Elephanta there is a colossal relief which is



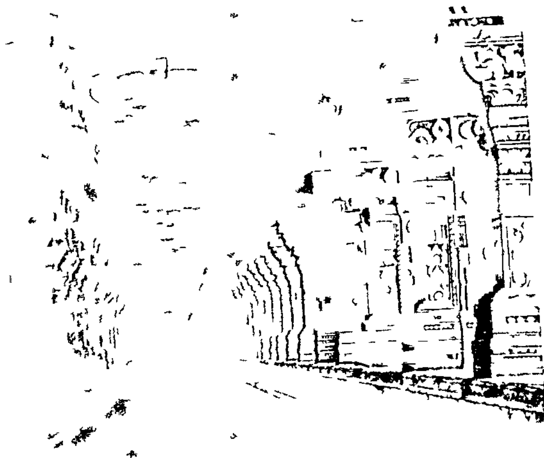
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regarded by art critics as the best and most dynamic example of the sculpture of the period

O
Sculptur

The Orissa sculptures as seen on the temples at Bhuvaneshwar Konark and Puri belong to medieval art which is typically Brahmanical





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It was produced during 800 to 1300 A D The erotic and animal motifs of the Konark temples are parti cularly noteworthy The magnificent temples in hard creamy stone at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh are among other specimens of Brah manical sculpture

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Ch luky

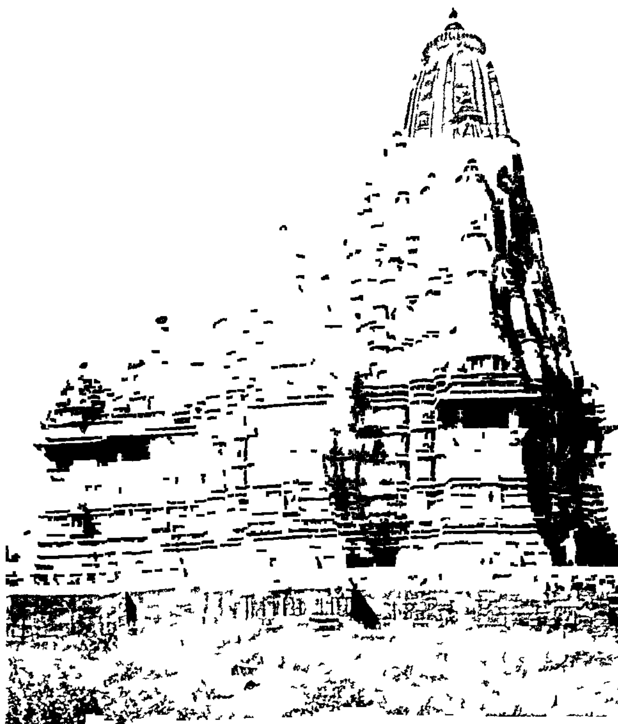
The later Chalukyas after 973 A D the Hoysalas of Mysore (1200 1300 A D) and the Solanki dynasty in Gujerat (1000 1500 A D) left a legacy of temples scattered over a large area The most famous ex amples of this style however are found at Dilvara on Mount Abu

M l m
P d

What is called the Muslim period of Indian history is also very rich in art and architecture Both the Turko Afghan and the Moghul princes showed enthusiasm for art They built towns mosques towers mausoleums and forts The archi tecture of this period shows the happy blending of Hindu and Islamic styles This blending may justly be termed Indian One common link between the Islamic and pre Islam Indian styles was the fact that both Islamic and Hindu art were inherently decorative Some of the

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pecimens of Indian architecture during the Turko Afghan period are Kutab Minar at Delhi the Atala Devi Masjid at Jaunpur the Adina Masjid at Pandua the Jami Masjid at Ahmedabad and Chand Minar at Daulatabad They show the mingling of the foreign and the indigenous styles and reveal the harmony and mutual understanding produced in art and culture by the impact of Hindu and Islamic civilizations

The Moghul period is still more magnificent in its architectural out put The grand Moghuls reveal the magnificence of their hearts in the splendour of the noble buildings they erected Emperor Akbar planned splendid edifices and dressed the work of his mind and heart in the garment of stone and lay He made use of Hindu styles and combined them with the Persian Jahangir Mahal in the Agra Fort and many buildings of Fatehpur Sikri are happy illustrations of this Shah Jahan was an even more prolific builder than his grandfather Though Shah Jahan s structures are inferior in grandeur and origina lity they are superior in lavish dis play and rich and skilful decora tions Some of the world famous

ai i itectural achievements of this p iiod are the Humayun Tomb the I ima Masjid the Dewan i Am and Dewan i Khas at the Red Fort in Delhi the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) at Agra Fort the Taj Mahal at Agra and Akbar s mausoleum at Sikandra The archi tecture of this period also reveals a continuation of the same synthetic process the same happy mingling of Muslim and Hindu art traditions and elements as noticed in the Turko Afghan period

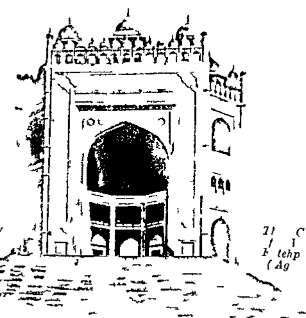
P t g

The primiti ruddle paintings in natural caves in various parts of North and C ntral India belong to the paleolithic or neolithic age The e are the earliest records of Indian painting

Ajanta Bagh and Sittannavasal contain India s best murals which according to Signor A Cecconi the greatest living authority on Italian fresco painting will bear com parison with the best that Europe could produce down to the time of Michaelangelo The Ajanta fres coes painted in tempera at various dates from the first century B C to the seventh century A D represent the Buddhist narrative art at its best The lines are strong and subtle plasticity is suggested by a single stroke

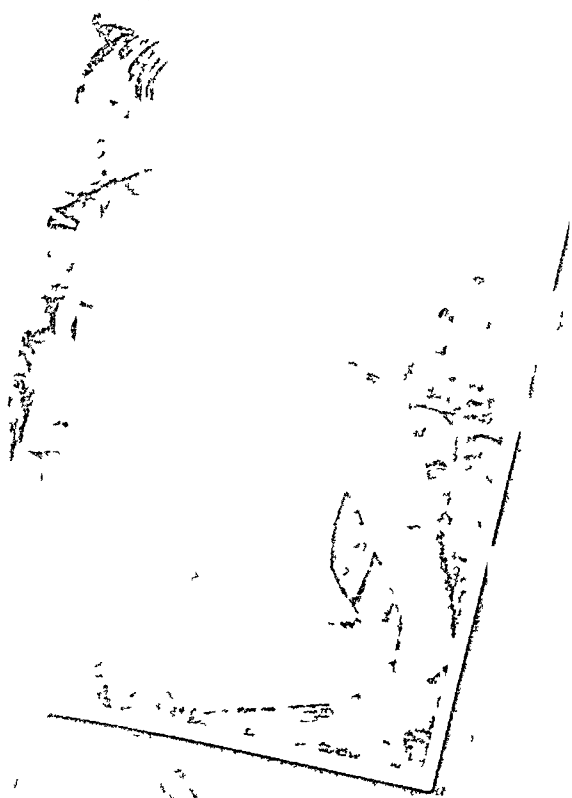
By 800 A D wall painting on a large scale was a thing of the past It was replaced by miniature paint ing two schools of which flourished at the time the Pala school (Bengal and Bihar) and the Gujerat school in Western India The Pala school confined itself to Buddhist gods and goddesses while the Gujerat school was more comprehensive as well as intensive

This was the age of illustrated manuscripts In their earliest days they were written on palm leaves which were gradually replaced by paper It was however during the period of transition (1350 1450 A D) that the best works were produced The motifs in these illuminated manuscripts were provided by Jain sacred texts Krishna Leela scenes



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and themes of conjugal love Manuscript illustration was later modified by Moghul and Rajput influences

Ham a Nama which was illustrated by about 50 painters under the supervision of the great Persian masters Sayyeed Ali and Samad represents the beginning of Moghul art It contains nearly 1400 paintings Moghul painting owed its existence and development to court patronage and its chief characteristics were secular motif subtlety of line brightness of colour pattern and exquisite finish

Rajput painting sprang from mural art Its theme unlike Moghul painting was popular tradition hieratic and appeal universal Embedded in popular religion it had greater chances of survival

Though sometimes secular Rajput painting drew much of its inspiration from (a) the two epics the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana* (b) Saiva and Vaishnava mythology and (c) the Ragas and Ragamalas

The Kangra school developed in the latt r half of the eighteenth century under the patronage of Raja Sansar Chand It represented the finest and the last phase of Rajput painting in the nineteenth century

The present phase of Indian painting is a product partly of revivalism and partly of post impressionism

At the turn of the century a new art movement originated in Bengal It aimed at a synthesis of oriental art in order to combine the idealism of Ajanta and the exquisite formal qualities of Persian miniatures with Chinese simplicity and Japanese delicacy Abanindranath Tagore founded the Indian Society of Oriental Art in Calcutta while his elder brother Gaganendranath Tagore carried on experiments in Impressionism and Cubism Gradually art schools were established in all important centres in the country

Today the younger painters are trying to treat familiar Indian motifs in various styles including the Post Impressionist style and some of them with remarkable success



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ECONOMIC

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LONG before the industrial and commercial revolutions of the 19th century India was known as the Agricultural Mother of Asia and the Industrial Workshop of the World She was the hub of the world s commerce Rice wheat sugar and raw cotton went from India to other parts of Asia while her cloth silk and luxury goods were in great demand in every part of the civilized world Thus she drew to herself the world s gold and silver The skill and dexterity of the Indian craftsmen in the produc tion of highly delicate and artistic

cotton and silk fabrics wood and ivory carving and the working of metals and precious stones evoked universal admiration Indian calicoes silk muslins and chintzes found such favour in England that it became the fashion for the people of all classes from the gallants to the meanest cook maids

The epoch 1600 1750 represented the golden age of Indian trade and industry But the end of the 18th century which synchronized with the ascendancy of the British in India witnessed a rapid industrial decay The various restrictions imposed by the East India Company on her trade and commerce were chiefly responsible for the economic decline of India

R n f I d n
I d t

In its trade with India the original aim of the East India Company like that of all the monopolist companies of merchant capital was to secure a monopoly of trade in the products of India But with the consolidation of the British power in India in the second half of the 18th century coercion was employed by the company to secure maximum goods for minimum payment The margin between trade and plunder narrowed and the influx of wealth amassed by the usurpation of trade laid the foundation of industrialization in England in the 19th century

The Industrial Revolution in England required a change in the economic system from mercantile to free trade capitalism thus necessitating a corresponding transformation in colonial methods In order to find an adequate outlet for the increasing volume of English manufactures India had to be transformed from an exporter of textiles into an importer of manufactured goods Accordingly during the 19th century she ceased to have a balanced economy and became an agricultural dependency of Britain

The 19th century saw in India a rapid deterioration of her handi crafts and village industries With the ruralization of her population and recurring famines the old in dustrial structure was destroyed The displacement of millions of weavers village craftsmen and artisans and the rapid increase in India s popu lation imposed heavy pressure on agriculture which has increased from year to year The simultaneous overcrowding and decay of agricul ture as well as deindustrialization resulted in the growing poverty and indebtedness of the peasant The frequency of famines in the 19th century (31 famines with an esti mated mortality of 30 million) was previously unknown in this country

**G wth f
M d I du tn**

The modern industries of India date back to the period 1850 55 when the cotton and jute mills and the coal mining industries were first established The pace of indus trialization however was extremely slow and confined to a few light industries like cotton and jute The iron and steel industry made little progress before World War I

From 1914 the British economic policy changed The war suddenly created a demand for Indian factory goods Imports could not easily be obtained from Europe and the war requirements of the Allies parti cularly in iron and steel woollen goods jute and leather increased considerably The development of India s industrial resources became a matter of military importance To meet this exigency the Government established provincial industrial committees and a Munition Board and appointed an Indus trial Commission With the end of war however even the halt ing proposals of the Industrial Commission were shelved Even such industries as cotton jute iron and steel which had been stimulated during the war were allowed to languish

The next milestone in the indus trial development of India was the decision to protect industries This policy was grudgingly accepted by the Government in 1923 A number of industries like steel textile sugar and matches were given protection This helped them to expand rapidly The national awakening also sti mulated the growth of Indian indus tries But the policy of imperial preference imposed on India by the Ottawa Agreements strongly mili

tated against the interests of Indi i industries The tariff system v is turned against Indian interests in order to assist British industries to compete in the Indian market while giving India in return the privilege of favoured rates for the sale of raw materials and semi manufactures in the British market — an obvious attempt to revert to the pre 1914 status

Nonetheless India made consider able industrial progress in the inter war period she came to be ranked among the first eight industrialized ountries of the world The produc ion of cotton textiles and steel l ecame large enough to meet nearly three fourths of India s demand while in consumers industries like sugar cement and matches India attained self sufficiency

The Indian economy however still remained lop sided Her indus tries could hardly support two per cent of her population The weak ness of the industrial structure of India was exposed during World War II when even such well established industries as textiles paper and

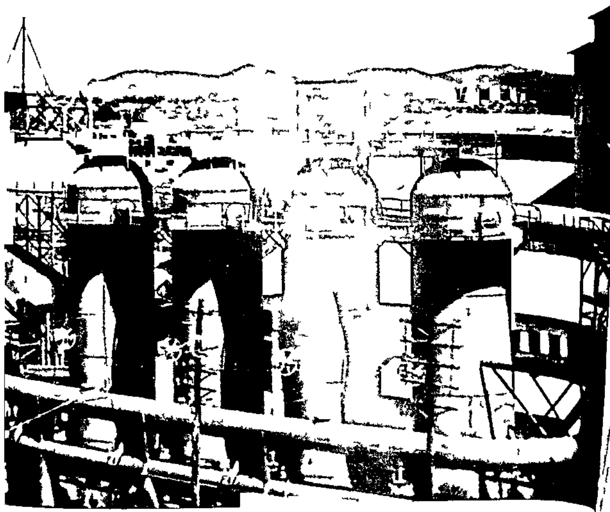


leather failed to meet adequately the requirements of war because of their dependence on imports of such essentials as caustic soda bleaching powder soda ash and sodium carbonate

World War II created an urgent demand for industrial products The entry of Japan into the war the bombing of British factories the increasing menace of U boats and the large scale sinking of British ships forced the Allies to turn India into the main supply base for the Middle and Far East The index of industrial activity thus moved up from 114 0 in 1939 40 to 120 5 in May 1945 The paid up capital of joint stock companies in British India increased from Rs 2 885 million in 1939 40 to Rs 3 293 million in 1943 44 the number of workers rose from 1 751 137 in 1939 to 2 520 000 in 1944 Besides the increase in the output of cotton piece goods paper sugar steel tea cement chemical and metallurgical goods drugs leather manufactures ammunition machine tools lathes and engineering stores the repairs of aircraft ships and cars were also undertaken

Although the war created favourable conditions for industrial development India was not fully





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industrialized She lagged behind particularly in large scale industrial enterprise and manufacture of capital goods and continued to depend completely upon imported machinery for the manufacture of tanks armoured cars and other war material

In common with the rest of the world since the war India is facing a grave industrial and agricultural crisis The partition of the country has further aggravated the situation Regions whose economies have functioned for centuries on a complementary basis have suddenly been cut asunder with serious economic consequences

To meet this crisis the National Government adopted in 1948 a comprehensive programme to produce or perish The immediate objective of all government planning it was announced was to step up existing production capacity by

(1) regulating the distribution of raw materials in short supply

(2) facilitating transport and

(3) ending labour unrest by con ciliatory measures

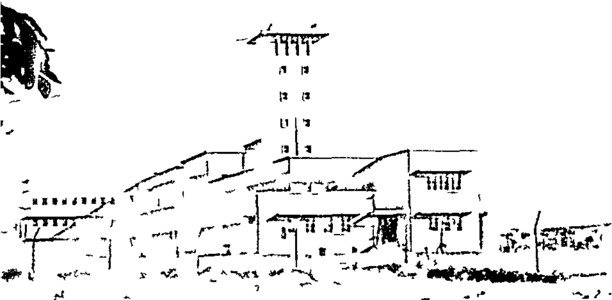
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Accordingly the Government of India adopted an immediat and a short term plan The former covers a period of 12 18 months It applies only to such industries as require no

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	N m of Indu try	P s nt Inst ll d C pacity p Y ar
1	Steel	1 264 000 tons
2	Machine tools	7 500 (numbers)
3	Radio receivers	800 large sets
4	Cement	2 075 million tons
5	Paper (superior for writing printing etc)	75 000 tons
6	Soap	2 5 million …
7	Paints & Varnishes	50 000 tons
8	Sugar (for India and Pakistan)	1 076 000 tons
9	Power Alcohol	12 million …
10	Cotton Textiles	
	(a) Spindles	10 123 909
	(b) Yarn	1 614,738 000 lbs
	(c) Cloth	4 737 million …
11	Silk	2 100 000 lbs
12	Aluminium	8 000 tons
13	Ammonium Sulphate	76 000 tons
14	Sulphur Phosphate	60 000 tons
15	Soda Ash	55 000 tons
16	Caustic Soda	10 500 tons
17	Sulphuric Acid	100 000 tons



\ t o l Phy c l L bo t y D ll

Heavy and key industries were neglected in the past They are now receiving encouragement from the National Government With the manufacture of ships motor cars bicycles locomotives steam rollers machine tools telephone com ponents synthetic oils fertilisers penicillin paludrine and other chemicals India enters a new era of industrial progress Cottage in dustries still the industrial back bone of the country and employing more than 6 million artisans have also received the attention of the Government Plans have been made to mechanize most of these indus tries and co ordinate and integrate them with large scale production

Ag cultu l
Pl n i g

With a view to fighting the spectre of famine and recurring food crises the National Government has launched a vigorous campaign against food scarcity Agreements have been concluded with important food exporting countries to ensure a regular flow of food grains On the other hand a plan of self suffi ciency in food grains by 1951 has also been initiated by the Government



St fo f tl
p p s d d ms—
I t f the D m l
V ll y S l m

The initial target is to achieve an in creased annual production of 10 million tons within the shortest possible time through large multi purpose projects which will provide assured irrigation intensive efforts to raise the production from the soil already under cultivation by increased use of water manure and improved seeds and the development of culturable waste land The ex pected increase in production from multi purpose projects is 4 million tons from the existing food produc tion plans of Provinces and States within the next five years 3 million tons and the balance is to be bridged by the reclamation and cul tivation of cultivable waste land of all types

Formidable obstacles still stand in the way of the complete indus trialization of India Lack of capital and trained personnel the limited availability of capital goods and es sential raw materials from abroad as well as foreign exchange resources are some of these difficulties

The present crisis in India is largely a crisis of production Hence the Government s economic policy is maximum production and a charter of equitable distribution The country has adopted the path of mixed economy which leaves fair scope to private enterprise In the present circumstances complete na tionalization of all industries is not practicable State enterprise is therefore confined to the manufac ture of arms and ammunition the production and control of atomic energy the ownership and manage ment of railway transport and the establishment of new undertakings in the expansion of heavy industries In other fields private enterprise is encouraged and given all possible help The foundations of planned prosperity have thus been well laid

APPENDICES

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN INDIAN AND WORLD HISTORY

B C	Wo ld	B C	I dia
3000	Pyramid of Gizeh	3000	Mohenjo daro and Harappa Civilization
1500	Beginning of the 19th Egyptian Dynasty with Seti I and Rameses II	2000 to 1500	Period of Vedic Civilization
522	Conquest of Egypt by Cam byses King of Persia	563 483	Birth and Nirvana of Gautama Buddha
480	Battle of Thermopylae	540 468	Traditional dates of the birth and death of Mahavira
382	Birth of Demosthenes	377	Buddhist Council said to have been held at Baisali to con sider ten erroneous doctrines
		326	Alexander's invasion of India
323	Death of Alexander the Great	324	Rise of the Maurya dynasty
		305	Seleucus Nicator defeated by Chandragupta Maurya
224	Earthquake at Rhodes the Colossus falls	273	Accession of Asoka the Great
		259	Despatch of missionaries to foreign lands by Asoka
		32	Death of Asoka
59	Julius Caesar Consul	58	Beginning of Vikrama era
43	Death of Caesar The Ides of March	44	Tamil kings in Ceylon

A D	Wo ld	A D	Ind a
121	Birth of Marcus Aurelius	124	Nahapana power overthrown by Gautamiputra Satakarni
337	Partition of the Empire of Constantine	320 500	Gupta dynasty Golden age of Indian art science and litera ture
		320	Accession of Samudragupta

World	A D	India
Second Visigothic invasion of Italy	405 11	Fa Hien s travels in Gupta Empire
Alaric sacks Rome		
Death of Attila	448	First Hun invasion
Clovis King of Franks	480 90	Break up of the Gupta Empire
Mohmmed captures Mecca	606 647	Reign of Harshavardhana
	643	Hiuen Tsang arrives in India
Arabs overthrow Visigoths	712	Arab conquest of Sind
Battle of Tours (Charles Mar tel s victory over Saracens)	731	Yasovarman s embassy to China
	733	Lalitaditya Muktapida receives inve titure as King from Em peror of China
Death of Charlemagne at Aix la Chapelle	815	Na aphata (Pratihara)
Death of Robert the Devil Duke of Normandy	1038	Atisa sent on Buddhist mission to Tibet by Nayapala King of Bengal
Norman invasion of England	1070	Rajendra Chola Kulottunga I
Death of Saladin	1192	Defeat and death of Prithviraj ast Rajput king of Delhi
	1194	Jai Chand king of Kanauj defeated by Qutb ud din at Chandwara
Saint Louis King of France comes of age	1236	Death of Iltutmish—Accession of Raziyya
Battle of Crecy	1336	Foundation of Vijayanagar
	1347	Found tion of Bahmani king dom in Deccan
Siege and capture of Constan tinople by Mohammed II	1451	Accession of Bahlol Lodi to the throne of Delhi
	1469	Birth of Guru Nanak founder of Sikh religion
Fir t journey of Christopher Columbus	1494	Foundation of Agra by Sikan dar Lodi
Columbus discovers Trinidad and mainland of South America	1498	Vasco da Gama reaches Cali cut (India)
Death of Henry IV	1510	Portuguese capture Goa

A D	World	A D	India
1526	Peace of Madrid	1526	Establishment of Moghul rule
1530	Diet of Augsburg	1 30	Death of Babar—Accession of Humayun
1547	Death of Henry VIII	1545	Death of Sher Shah
1558	Accession of Elizabeth	1556	Accession of Akbar
1588	The Armada	1586	Annexation of Kashmir by Akbar
1597	Expulsion f Japanese from Korea by Chinese	1597	Death of Maharana Pratap
1603	Death of Qu en Elizabeth of England	1605	Death of Akbar
1627	War of ucc sion betw n Emperor and France	16	Birth of Shivaji—Death of Emperor Jehangir
1638	Birth of Louis XIV of France	1638	Recovery of Kandahar by Mughals
1649	Charles I beheaded	1649	Capture of Kandahar by Persians
1688	Glo ious Revolution	1680	Death of Shivaji
1713	Treaty of Utrecht	1 07	Death of Aurangzeb
		1713	Accession of Farrukhsiyar
1763	Peace of Paris end of Seven Years War	1761	Third Battle of Panipat
		1763	Expulsion of Mir Qasim
		1765	Grant of Diwani of Bengal Bihar and Orissa to East India Co
1776	American Declaration of Independence	1774	Regulating Act enforced in India
1789	French Revolution	1790	Third Mysore War
		1793	Permanent Settlement of Bengal
1815	Congress of Vienna and Battle of Waterloo	1814 16	Anglo Gurkha War
1830	Independence of Belgium	1830	Ram Mohan Roy visits England
1852	Suez Canal	1852	Second Anglo Burmese War—Annexation of Pegu
1857	Peace of Paris between Britain and Persia	1857	Indian Rebellion (Mutiny)
		1858	Transfer of India from the Company to the Crown

Wo ld	A D	India
First telegraph line to India	1865	Famine in Orissa
Franco Prussian War	1869	Birth of Mahatma Gandhi
Russia occupies Penjdeh—Gold discovered in Transvaal	1885	First meeting of Indian National Congress— Third Anglo Burmese War
Boer War	1899	Lord Curzon becomes Gover nor General of India
Japan defeats Russia	1905	Partition of Ben al
Young Turks depose Abdul Hamid	1909	Morley Minto Reforms
World War I	1914	Mahatma Gandhi returns to India from South Africa
Russian Revolution	1917	Montagu s declaration of British Policy in India
Peace Conference meets in Paris	1919	Montagu Chelmsford Reforms
League Covenant comes into force	1920	First Non co operation Movement in India
Naval Disarmament Confer ence in London	1930	Mahatma Gandhi launches Civil Disobedience Movement— First Session of Round Table Conference
Japan starts military opera tions in Manchuria	1931	Gandhi Irwin Pact
Saar Plebiscite in favour of Germany—Germany repudiates Versailles Treaty	1935	New Government of India Act
Coronation of King George VI	1937	Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy
World War II	1942	Cripps Mission — Quit India Movement
Birth of the UNO	1946	Cabinet Mission Plan — First Session of the Indian Consti tuent Assembly
Marshall Plan—War in Pales tine	1947	Partition of India— India becomes independent— Kashmir attacked
Truman elected President of America Berlin Dispute	1948	Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

STATES PART A (UNDER A GOVERNOR)

	St t	A a in Sq Mil	Total Populati n	Capit l
1	Madras	126 16	49 341 810	Madras
	Bombay	76 443	20 848 840	Bombay
3	West Bengal	29 066	21 851 427	Calcutta
4	Uttar Pradesh	107 141	55 497 617	Lucknow
5	Punjab	37 C58	1 617 175	Simla
6	Bihar	69 745	36 340 151	Patna
7	Madhya Pradesh	98 600	16 818 851	Nagpur
8	Assam	50 96	7 471 531	Shillong
9	Orissa	32 198	8 728 544	Cuttack

STATES PART B (UNDER A RAJPRAMUKH)

	St t	A n Sq Mil	Total Pop l ti n	C pital
1	SAURASHTRA	21 06?	3 556 m	Rajkot
	MADHYA BHARAT	46 710	over 7 m	Gwalior Indore
3	PATIALA & EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION	10 99?	3 424 m	Patiala
4	RAJASTHAN	128 424	13 1 m	Jaipur
5	TRAVANCORE COCHIN UNION	9 155	7 5 m	Trivandrum
6	HYDERABAD	82 313	16 338 m	Hyderabad
7	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	82 258	4 0?1 m	Srinagar
8	MYSORE	29 458	7 329 m	Bangalore

STATES PART C (UNDER A CHIEF COMMISSIONER)

	St t	A a n Sq M l s	T t l Pop l tion	Capit l
1	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10 600	9 35 lakhs	Simla
2	BILASPUR	453	1 10	Bilaspur
3	KUTCH	8 461	Over 5	Bhuj
4	BHOPAL	6 921	7 85	Bhopal
5	TRIPURA	4 049	O er 5	Agartala
6	MANIPUR	8 620	Over 5	Manipur
7	DELHI	574	9 18 §	Delhi
8	AJMER	2 400	5 84	Ajmer
9	COORG	1 593	1 69	Coorg
10	VINDHYA PRADESH	24 610	35 69	Rewa

Tl Wl t P p l bj th M t j f St t G te t f Itd o i M h 1 1) 0
1 ЧI C

P g F ty gl t

PART D (UNDER A CHIEF COMMISSIONER)

T it y	A a n Sq Mil	Total Populat on	Cap t l
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	3 143	3 37 lakhs	Port Blair

INDIAN LANGUAGES BASED ON THE 1931 CENSUS

L ngu g	Popul t n	Langu g	Popul t n
Hindı	79 2 1 607	Oriya	11 133 583
Bengali	53 091 475	Kanarese	11 206 125
E hari	27 926 502	Gujerati	10 83 278
Telu u	26 213 087	Malayalam	9 125 397
Marath	20 888 985	Assamese	1 992 846
Tamil	20 227 545	Kashmiri	1 437 983
Punjab	15 811 545		

PRINCIPAL CITIES WITH POPULATION

C ty	Popul ti n	City	P pul t n
Agra	284 149	Calicut	126 352
Ahmedabad	591 267	Coimbatore	130 348
Allahabad	260 630	Delhi	1 513 177
Aligarh	112 655	Gaya	105 2 3
Amritsar	391 010	Howrah	379 292
Ajmer	147 258	Hyderabad	739 159
Bangalore	40 760	Indore	263 695
Baroda	153 301	Jaipur	175 810
Banaras	263 100	Jam hedpur	148 711
Bareilly	19 688	Jhansi	103 254
Bhatpara	117 044	Jodhpu	126 842
Bhavn gar	10 851	Jubbalpore	178 339
Bıkaner	127 226	Jullundur	135 283
B mbay	1 489 883	Kanpur	487 324
Calcutta	2 923 000	Kolar Gold F lds	133 859

L t t 1949 fig d g t f d t d Th fig f th t h b t h n f m th 1941 C R p t

City	Popul tion	City	Population
Lashkar	182 492	Poona	258 197
Lucknow	387 177	Saharanpur	108 263
Ludhiana	111 639	Salem	129 702
Madras	777 481	Sholapur	212 620
Madura	39 144	Shahajahanpur	110 163
Meerut	169 290	Shillong	75 329
Moradabad	142 414	Srinagar	207 787
Mysore	150 540	Surat	171 443
Nagpur	301 957	Tiruchirapalli (Trichy)	159 566
Patna	175 706	Trivandrum	128 365

CHIEF PRODUCTS

(1) MINERALS

Ores of iron copper and manganese antimony asbestos barite bauxite beryl chromite galena magnesite celestite monazite ilmenite natural abrasi es building materials gypsum kyanite and sillimanite steatite kaolin and other industrial clays petroleum coal gold mica salt etc

(2) FOREST

Teak sal deodar chir sheeshum many species of bamboo leaves fruits fibres grass gums resins barks etc

(3) AGRICULTURAL

Rice wheat millets pulses gram, cotton sugarcane indigo groundnut linseed castor sesamum and other oilseeds jute tobacco tea and coffee

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

INDIAN UNION

- STATES (Part A)
- STATES (Part B)
- STATES (Part C) §

UNION GOVERNMENT

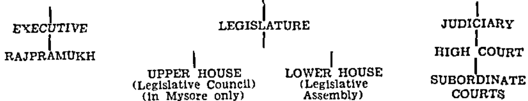
- EXECUTIVE
  - PRESIDENT
    - CABINET
- PARLIAMENT (Legislature)
  - UPPER HOUSE (Council of States)
  - LOWER HOUSE (House of the People)
- JUDICIARY
  - SUPREME COURT

STATES (Part A)

- EXECUTIVE
  - GOVERNOR
    - CABINET
- LEGISLATURE
  - UPPER HOUSE (Legislative Council) (In six States only)
  - LOWER HOUSE (Legislativ Assembly)
- JUDICIARY
  - HIGH COURT
    - SUBORDINATE COURTS

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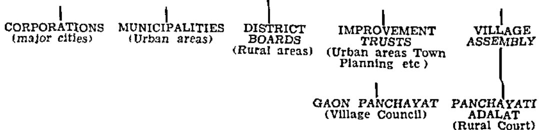
STATES
(Part B)



STATES
(Part C)



LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT



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RIVERS

INDIA

1	Ganges	1 500 miles
2	Brahmaputra	1 680

OTHER COUNTRIES

1	Amazon (South America)	4 000 miles
2	Nile (Africa)	3 600
3	Yangtze (China)	3 400
4	Mississippi (USA)	3 160
5	Congo (Africa)	3 000
6	Lena (USSR)	3 000
7	Volga (USSR)	2 400
8	Danube (Europe)	1 725

MOUNTAINS

INDIA

1	Mount Everest	29 141 ft
2	Godwin Austen	28 250 ft
3	Kinchinjunga	28 146 ft
4	Nanda Devi	25 645 ft
5	Kamet	25 447 ft

OTHER COUNTRIES

1	Chumalhari (Bhutan)	23 944 ft
2	Aconcagua (Ar entina)	22 868 ft
3	McKinley (Alaska)	20 300 ft
4	Demavend (Iran)	18 600 ft
5	Elbruz Caucasus (USSR)	18 471 ft
6	K nya (E Africa)	17 040 ft
7	Mont Bl nc (France)	15 782 ft
8	Mount Rosa (Switze land)	15 217 ft
9	Fujiyama (Japan)	12 391 ft

SEAPORTS

1 Alleppy (Travancore Cochin Union)
2 Bedi Bandar (Saurashtra)
3 Bhavnagar (Saurashtra)
4 Bimlipatam (Madras)
5 Bombay
6 Calicut (Madras)
7 Chandbali (Oris a)
8 Cuddalore (Madras)
9 Cutch Mandir (Cutch)
10 Cuttack (Orissa)
11 Dhanushkodi (Madras)
12 Diamond Harbour Calcutta (W Bengal)
13 Gopalpur (Orissa)
14 Kakinada (Cocanada Madras)
15 Kandla (Cutch)
16 Madras
17 Mangalore (Madras)
18 Masulipatam (Madras)
19 Navlakhi (Saurashtra)
20 Negapatam (Madras)
21 Okha (Bombay)
22 Porbandar (Saurashtra)
23 Port Blair (Andamans)
24 Quilon (Travancore Cochin Union)
25 Surat (Bombay)
26 Tellicherry (Madras)
27 Tuticorin (Madras)
28 Visakhapatnam (Madras)

RAILWAYS

The Indian Railways extend over nearly 34 000 miles and operate on three gau es 5 6 3 33/8 and 2 6

The principal railways are —

CLASS I RAILWAYS		R ute mil ag op non M b 31 1948
1	Assam	1 38 8
2	Bengal Nagpur	3 388 02
3	Bikaner State	883 05
4	Bombay Baroda & Central Ind a	3 403 98
5	East Indian	4 379 60
6	Eastern Punjab	1 877.58
7	Great Indian Peninsula	3,560 66
8	Jodhpur	1 125 69
9	Madras & Southern Mahratta	938 47
10	Mysore State	738 27
11	Nizam s State	1 384 24
12	Oudh Tirhut	3 073 26
13	South Indian	349 25
	Total	30 340 89

CLASS II RAILWAYS		
1	Bar i Light	202 57
2	Gondal	213 49
3	Darjeeling Himalayan	146 51
4	Gaekwar s Baroda State	736 38
5	Gondal	213 49
6	Jaipur State	253 47
7	Jamnagar Dwarka	211 53
8	Junagad State	9 22
9	Morvi	172 54
10	Sh hdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light	92 50
	Total	2 565 25

INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

(AS ON MARCH 1 1950)

Comp ny	R ut	F equ ncy
1 AIR INDIA LIMITED BOMBAY	Bombay Calcutta	Daily
	Bombay Ahmedabad Jaipur Delhi	3 Weekly (Tues/Thu/Sun)
	Bombay Delhi	Daily
	Bombay Delhi (Night Service)	Daily
	Bombay Ahmedabad Karachi	Daily
	Bombay Karachi	Daily
	Bombay Hyderabad Madras Colombo	Daily
	Bombay Madras	3 Weekly (Ex Bombay Mon/Wed/Sat) (Ex Madras Tue/Thu/Sun)
	Madras Bangalore Coimbatore	(Ex Madras Tue/Thu/Sun)
	Cochin Trivandrum	Daily
INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS LTD NEW DELHI	Delhi Lahore	Daily
	Calcutta Delhi	Daily
	Delhi Jodhpur Karachi	3 Weekly (Wed/Fri/Sun)
	Calcutta Rangoon	Daily
	Delhi Amritsar Jammu Sri nagar	3 Weekly (Tue/Thu/Sat)
	Delhi Amritsar Srinagar	4 Weekly (Sun/Mon/Wed/Fri)
	Srinagar Jammu (Shuttle service)	4 Weekly (Sun/Mon/Wed/Fri)
3 AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD BOMBAY	Bombay Keshod Porbandar Jamnagar Bhuj	4 Weekly (Tue/Thus/Sat/Mon)
	Bombay Jamnagar Bhuj Karachi	3 Weekly (Sun/Wed/Fri)
	Bombay Indore Gwalior Delhi	3 Weekly (Mon/Wed/Fri)
	Bombay Bhavnagar Rajkot	*Daily*
	Bombay Poona Bangalore	4 Weekly (Tue/Thu/Sat/Sun)

B d M thly N w l t N /50 C l Av t I d f F bru y 1950 d by th C l Av t D p tm nt G mm t f Ind

Comp ny	Rout	Frequ n y
4 AIRWAYS (INDIA) LTD CALCUTTA	Calcutta Visakhapatnam Madras Bangalore	4 Weekly (Tue/Fri/Sat/Sun)
	Calcutta Bhubaneswar Madras Bangalore	3 Weekly (Mon/Wed/Thu)
	Calcutta Dacca	2 Daily
	Calcutta Gauhati Mohanbari	Daily
	Calcutta Gauhati	8 Daily
	Calcutta Gauhati Shella (freight service)	4 Daily
	Calcutta Bagdogra	7 Daily
5 BHARAT AIRWAYS LTD CALCUTTA	Calcutta Patna Banaras Lucknow Delhi	Daily
	Calcutta Allahabad Kanpur Delhi	2 Weekly (Tue/Fri)
	Calcutta Chittagong	Daily
	Calcutta Bangkok	1 Weekly (Wed)
	Calcutta Agartala	12 Daily
	Agartala Gauhati	2 Daily
6 DECCAN AIRWAYS LTD HYDERABAD (DECCAN)	Madras Hyderabad Nagpur Delhi	Daily
	Hyderabad Bangalore	Daily
	Hyderabad Bombay	Daily
7 HIMALAYAN AVIATION LTD CALCUTTA	Delhi Nagpur Madras (Night air mail)	Daily
	Bombay Nagpur Calcutta (Night air mail)	Daily
8 INDIAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES LTD BOMBAY	Bombay Nagpur Calcutta	Daily
9 KALINGA AIRLINES CALCUTTA	Calcutta Agartala (Freight Service)	6 Daily
10 AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL LTD BOMBAY	Bombay Cairo Geneva London	3 Weekly (Ex Bombay Tue/Fri/Sun) (Ex London Tue/Thu/Sun)
	Bombay Aden Nairobi	Once a fortnight

FOREIGN AIR SERVICES

(AS ON APRIL 5 1950)

Comp y	Rout	F qu ncy
1 ORIENT AIRWAYS LTD	Dacca Delhi Karachi	4 weekly (Ex Dacca Mon/Wed/Fri Sun) (Ex Kar Mon/Wed/Fri/ Sat)
	Calcutta Chittagong Rangoon	3 weekly (Tue/Thu/Sat)
	Calcutta Chittagong Dacca	1 weekly (Sun)
	Cal utta Dacca	14 weekly
	Calcutta Chittagong Akyab	2 weekly (Mon/Fri)
	Akyab Chittagong Dacca Chittagong Calcutta	1 weekly (Wed)
2 AIR CEYLON	Colombo Jaffna Madras	7 weekly
	Colombo Jaffna Tiruchirapalli(Trichy)	5 weekly (Sun/Mon/Tue/ Wed/Thu)
	Colombo Jaffna	3 weekly (Ex Colombo Sat/Fri/Sun) (Ex Jaffna Mon/Sat/Sun)
	Jaffna Tiruchirapalli	1 weekly (Sat)
	Colombo Bombay Karachi Cairo Rome London	1 weekly (Ex Colombo Wed) (Ex London Sat)
	Colombo Tiruchirapalli Bombay Karachi	1 weekly (Ex Colombo Fri) (Ex Karachi Sat)
3 AIR FRANCE	Paris Tunis Cairo Bahrein Karachi Calcutta Saigon	3 weekly (Mon/Wed/Sat) West bound service on Mon Ex Sai on calls at Marseilles also Also an additional fortnightly East bound Paris Saigon Service on this route
	Paris Tunis Cairo Bahrein Karachi Calcutta Hanoi Saigon	East bound Paris Saigon 1 Fortnightly (every al ternative Thu) West bound Saigon Paris 1 weekly (Fri)
4 BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPO RATION	London Tripoli Cairo Basra Karachi Calcutta Rangoon Singapore Batavia Darwin Cloncurry Sydney	2 weekly (Ex London Wed/Sat) (Ex Sydney Tue/Thu)

Comp ny	Rout	F qu n y
4 BRITISH OVER SEAS AIRWAYS CORPORA TION (Contd)	London Rome Cairo Bahrein Karachi Delhi Calcutta	1 weekly (Ex Lon Thu) (Ex Cal Sun)
	London Rome Cairo Karachi Calcutta Singapore Jakarta Darwin Sydney	2 weekly (Ex Lon Mon/Thu) (Ex Syd Mon/Fri)
	London Tripoli Cairo Bahrein Karachi Delhi Calcutta	1 weekly (Ex Lon Sun) (Ex Cal Thu)
	London Rome Cairo *Bahrein Bombay* Colombo	*1 weekly (Ex Lon Wed)* (Ex Col Mon)
	London Rome Cairo Basra Karachi Calcutta Rangoon Ban kok Hongkon Tokyo	1 weekly (Ex Lon Fri) (Ex Tok Wed)
	London Rome Cairo Basra Karachi Calcutta Rangoon Bangkok Hongkong	(Ex Lon Tue) 1 weekly (Ex Hong Mon)
5 ETHIOPIAN AIR LINES INC	Addis Ababa Aden Karachi Bombay	1 fortnightly (Ex Addis 1st & 3rd Tue) (Ex Bom 2nd & 4th Sun)
6 IRANIAN AIRWAYS CO	Teheran Esfahan Yazd Karman Zahedan Karachi Bombay	1 weekly (Ex Teh Thu) (Ex Bom Sat)
7 K L M ROYAL DUTCH AIR LINES	Amsterdam Rome Cairo Damascus Baghdad Basra Karachi Delhi Calcutta Bangkok Jakarta Singapore Batavia	A total number of 6 weekly services co ering the gi en route is operated (with *certain stop omit*ted on certain flights)
8 PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS	New York Boston Gander Shannon London Brussels Istanbul Damascus Basra Karachi Delhi Calcutta Ban kok Hon kong Manila Okinawa Tokyo Guam Island Wake Isl nd Midway Island Honolulu Los Angeles San Francisco Seattle Portland	A total number of 4 weekly services co ering the given route is operated (with certain stops omitted on certain flights)

Comp ny	Rout	Freque y
9 PHILIPPINE AIR LINES	Manila Calcutta Karachi Teheran Cairo Rome Madrid London Amsterdam	1 weekly (Sat)
10 QANTAS EMPIRE AIRWAYS	London Rome Cairo Karachi Calcutta Singapore Darwin Sydney	2 weekly (Ex Lon Tue & alter native Fris and Sats) (Ex Sydney Wed/Sat)
	London Rome Cairo Karachi Bombay Colombo Singapore Darwin Sydney	1 fortnightly
11 SIAMESE AIRWAYS	Bangkok Rangoon Calcutta	1 weekly (Ex Bang Fri) (Ex Cal Sat)
12 TRANS CONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR INC	New York Gander Shannon Paris Zurich Geneva Rome Athens Cairo Basra Dhahroan Bombay	A total number of 3 week ly services covering the given route is operated (with certain stops omit ted on certain flights)
13 BRAATHINS S A F E	Oslo Stavanger Amster dam Geneva Rome Athens Cairo Abadan Karachi Bombay Calcutta Bangkok Hongkong	1 weekly
14 SCANDINAVIAN AIR LINES	Stockholm Copenhagen Zurich Rome Lydda Karachi Delhi Calcutta Bangkok Hongkon	2 services a month

DISTANCE BETWEEN DELHI AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

(RAILWAY MILEAGE)

(1) Calcutta	90 miles	(14) Jhansi	256 miles
(2) Bombay	861	(15) Ajmer	235
(3) Madras	1 361	(16) Jaipur	180
(4) Ahmedabad	539	(17) Gwalior	195
(5) Amritsar	278	(18) Shillong	1 094
(6) Ambala Cantt	123	(19) Nagpur	679
(7) Simla	440	(20) Cuttack	1 116
(8) Lucknow	303	(21) Patna Jn	616
(9) Banaras	473	(22) Patna City	622
(10) Allahabad	391	(23) Hyderabad	1 044
(11) Kanpur	273	(24) Bhopal	437
(12) Agra Fort	143	(25) Jullundur	226
(13) Dehra Dun	210		

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

1 Indian Institute of Science Bangalore
2 Tata Institute of Fundamental Re search Bombay
3 Bose Research Institute Calcutta
4 Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun
5 Indian Dairy Research Institute Bangalore
6 Haffkine Institute Bombay
7 Lac Research Institute Ranchi
8 Laboratory of the Indian Academy of Sciences Bangalore
9 Sericultu al Research Station Kollegal
10 Government S lk Institute Bhagalpur
11 Harcourt Butler Technolo ical Insti tute Kanpur
12 Indi n Institute of Sugar Technology Kanpur
13 Kerala Soap Inst tute Calicut
14 Indian School of Mines Dhanbad
15 Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi
16 Marine Fisheries Research Stat on Madras
17 Indian F sher es Research Station Calcutta
18 Indian Veterinary Research Inst tute Mukteswar and Izatnagar
19 National Chemical Laboratory Poona
0 National Phys cal Laborat ry Delh
21 National Metallurgical Laboratory Jamshedpur
22 National Fuel Research Institute Digwadih Dhanbad
23 Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute Calcutta
24 Road Research Institute Delhi
25 Buildin Research Unit Roorkee
6 Central Drug Research Institute Lucknow
27 Food Technological Research Institute Mysore
28 Electro chemical Industries Research Laboratories Karaikudi
29 Leather Research Institute Madras
30 King Institute Guindy Madras
31 Pasteur Institute Coonoor
32 Nutrition Research Laboratory Coonoor
33 Central M l tary Patholo ical Labora tory Poona
34 Malaria Institute of India Delhi
35 Central Research Institute Kasaul
36 All Ind a Institute of Hy iene and Publ c H alth Calcutta
37 School f Tropical Medicine Calcutta
38 Kin Edward Memorial Pasteur Insti tute Shillong
39 Central Drugs Laboratory Calcutta

HYDRO ELECTRIC STATIONS (in operation)

Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir Jo in dernagar and Simla n the Punjab Pat ala in Patiala and East Punjab States Union Mussoorie Nirganjn Chitaura Bhola Salawa Nainital Bahadrabad Palra and Sumera in U P Darjeeling in West Bengal Bhivpuri Khopoli Bhira Bhatgar and Gokak Tek in Bombay Jog Shiv amudram and Shimsha in Mysore State Mettur Pykara Papana am and Mannar in Madras and Pallivasal in the Travancore Cochin Union

NEW PROJECTS FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER IN INDIA

	St t Wh Locat d	Pr j t	Estimat d ar a for rig tion	Estimat d capacity fo pow generati n
1	Bhopal	Kolar Nadi Hydro Electric cum Irrigation Project	96 000 acres	16 500 KW
2	Bihar	Kosi Project	Over two million acres	1 8 million KW
3		Gandak Valley Project	600 000 acres	—
4		Sakri Canal Project	50 000 acres	—
5	Bombay	Meshwa Canal Project	10 000 acres	—
6		Mahi Canal Project	120 000 acres	—
7		Wardala Tank Project	4 500 acres	—
8		Gangapur Dam Project	An additional area of 40 000 acres on the existing Godavari Canals	—
9		Girna Project	110 500 acres	—
10		Asoga Reservoir Scheme	74 200 acres	—
11		Daddi Project	400 000 acres	—
12		Koyna Hydro electric Scheme	—	250 000 KW
13		Kalinadi Hydro electric Project	—	350 000 KW
14		Zankhari Project (Baroda)	9 000 acres	2 300 KW
15		Sabarmati Irrigation Project (Baroda)	45 000 acres	6 000 KW
16	Madhya bharat	A dam on the Sindh River (Gwalior)	—	16 000 KW
17	Madhya Pradesh	Three tanks under construction one in Balaghat and two in Ch ndwara Distt	20 000 acres	—
18		Arha Reservoir	160 000 acres	
19	Madras	Ramapadasagar Project	4 45 million acres	100 000 KW of firm electric power and about 20 000 KW of secondary power
20		Tungabhadra Project	300 000 acres	
21		Kistna Power Project	About three million acres	
22		Reservoir at Gandikota	100 000 acres	
23		Lower Bhawani Project	00 000 acres	

	St t Wh r Located	P oj ct	E tim t d area fo i ig tion	E timat d p c ty for pow g n at n
24	Madras	Malampuzha Project	38 000 acres with a second crop and 13 455 acres with a third crop besides 2000 acres of per ennial crop	
25		Perur Project	8 000 acres	
26		Moyar Hydro electric Scheme		12 000 KW
7	Mysore	Mahatma Gandhi Hydro electric Works		120 000 KW
28		Bhadra Reservoir Scheme	180 000 acres	12 680 KW
29		Kabini Scheme	20 000 acres	
30	Or a	Hirakud Dam Project	1 094 953 acres	350 000 KW
31	Patiala & East Punjab States Union	A dam near Simla on the Ashni Nadi		16 000 KW
32	Punjab	Bakra Dam Project	4 5 million acres	160 000 KW
33	Rajasthan	Mor l Irrigation Project (capacity of the reservoir to be regulated for a period of every ten years) (Jaipur)	22 000 acres per year in the first seven years and about 12 000 acres per year in the last three years of the period	
34		Jawai River Irrigation & Hydro electric Project (Jodhpur)	110 000 acres	4 100 KW
35		Chambal Hydro electric Scheme	About 100 000 acres	28 000 KW
36	Travancore Cochin Union	Peechi Reservoir Scheme	26 000 acres	
37		Chalakudy River Diversion Work	23 131 acres	
38		Cheerakuzhe Scheme	7 000 acres	
39	Uttar Pradesh	Sarda Hydro electric Project		41 400 KW
40		Mohammadpur Project		9 300 KW
41		Pipri Dam & Power Station Project	4 million acres	230 000 KW
42		Yamuna Hydro electric Project (Development will be in two stages)		40 000 KW in the first stage and 49 600 KW in the second stage
43		Betwa Power Project		2 500 KW
44		Nayar Dam Project	238 000 acres	232 000 KW

Stat Wh e Located	P oject	Estimat d a ea f i ig ti n	E timated pacity fo pow g ner ti n
45 Uttar Pradesh	Gogra Power Project		300 000 KW
46	Ramganga Project	800 000 acres	66 000 KW
47	Kothri Dam Scheme		5 000 KW
48	Pinder Hydro electric Scheme		40 000 KW of firm power and 50 000 KW of seasonal power
49 West Bengal	Damodar Valley Project	75 million acres	300 000 KW
50	Jaldhaka Hydro electric Scheme		10 000 KW during dry weather and 17 000 to 33 000 KW continuous during monsoon

RELIGIONS OF INDIA

All the main religions of the world are r pr s nted in India With its 240 million followers Hinduism is the predominant r l gion It i not a well defined creed but a way of l fe a fellowship of faiths With th settlement of the Aryans in northern India it originated as a simple form of nature worship and gradually spread to the rest of the country drawing into its fold local cults gods goddesses diverse beliefs and modes of worship Hinduism has an enormous mass of litera ture of which the Vedas are the earliest Philosophical Hinduism believes in the oneness of the Supreme Soul the Brahman of which individual souls are but differing manifestations The individual soul ulti mately merges into the universal soul It has however to work out its destiny its *I* by passing through a series of births According to his status in life a man must perform his special duties Hinduism thus lays emphasis on action

Buddhism arose in India in the sixth century B C as a revolt against the pre vailing ritualism of Hinduism Its found er Gautama Buddha was a prince born in what is now known as the State of Bihar Oppressed by the spiritual confu sion and moral degeneration of his time he renounced his kingdom and practised austerities After the attainment of en lightenment he began preaching the *dh ma*

The essence of the Buddha s teaching as epitomized in the four Noble Truths and Eightfold Path lies in the ethical ideal of religion as opposed to the meaningless ritualism and superstitions which were pre valent at that time He exhorted his followers to practise truthfulness and charity to eschew greed and violence Under the patronage of Emperors Asoka and Kanishka Buddhism spread to Ceylon Burma Tibet Siam Indo China and Central Asia In the land of its birth however it well nigh disappeared The Buddhist population in India is at present just over a hundred thousand

Jainism also started as a reformed sect of Hinduism Its founder Mahavira was a contemporary of the Buddha and like him a royal prince of Bihar Lord Mahavira

taught that salvation lay in righteous thought and deed All living things had soul and it was a sin to harm them Among the holy places of the Jains are Mount Abu Girnar Satrunjaya and Pava puri with their exquisite temples Jainism has one and a half million followers liv ing mostly in the cities

Sikhism too is an offshoot of Hinduism It was founded by Guru Nanak who was born in the Punjab in 1469 He was repell ed by the formalism of the Hindu and Muslim sects and the superstitions in which both were sunk Undaunted by con sequences he boldly cr ticized the practices of both the Hindus and the Muslims and preached a religion of sincere devotion and practical life Hi teachings are con tained in the *G th S h b* the holy book of the Sikhs i e the disciples The peaceful Sikh community began to be militarized under Guru Arjun Singh the 5th Guru and were finally organi ed by the tenth and last Guru Gobind Singh

To this day most Sikhs wear distinctive symbols such as long hair and a dagger which were enjoined by the last Guru Meat is permitted to the Sikhs but the use of tobacco and other narcotics is strictly forbidden There are nearly four and a half million Sikhs in India

Among the religions that came to India from abroad Islam has the largest follow ing It was first introduced in India in the seventh century A D by Arab merchants But it spread more widely after the con quest of the country by the Turko Afghans in the 12th century A D The fundamental tenets and practices of Islam in India of God five daily prayers pilgrimage to as elsewhere are the belief in the oneness of God five daily prayers pilgrimage to Mecca (haj) charity and fasting Like their co religionists in other countries Muslims in India are divided into two main sects the S/ and the S is The majority of the Indian Muslims are Sunnis while Shias predominate in certain localities

Another important reli ion which came to India from abroad is Christianity which now claims five and a half million adhe rents There are two main groups of Christians the Syrian Christians who trace their descent from converts in the first centuries of the Christian era and the other Christians who were converted much later by the missionaries who came to India from the Western countries

The Zoroastrian religion is represented by 1 10 000 Parsees who worship fire the symbol of purity Most of them live in Bombay Their ancestors came to India from Persia in the eighth century

India has always been noted for religious tolerance For thousands of years various religions have existed in India side by side and exercised a mutually beneficial influ ence upon one another Continuing the spirit of the past traditions the new con stitution of India permits every citizen the fullest freedom to profess practise and propagate by all peaceful means the re ligion of his choice